

## Congress Handed 'Red Ink' Budget



**THEY KILLED AN INTRUDER:** Charles, 12, left, and Gary, 8, pose with their mother Mrs. Charles Medley Sunday after the boys killed one intruder and wounded another in a gun battle Saturday. Robert Baker, 19, came to the Medley's front door in Detroit and grabbed Mrs. Medley, putting a gun to her head. With Mrs. Medley kicking and biting him, Baker and his girl friend, Angela Bryant, 17, entered the house. Charles found his father's .38 and Gary brought out a .410 and a 22 gauge shotgun. In the gunbattle Miss Bryant died and Baker received arm wounds. Baker finally got out the door and into arms of arriving police. (AP Wirephoto)

## New Chapter In Hughes' Book: A Mystery Woman

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP) — Police throughout Europe are looking for a dark-haired woman who cashed \$500,000 worth of checks which the McGraw-Hill Book Co. paid for a purported autobiography of industrialist Howard Hughes.

Swiss authorities confirmed that an international warrant was issued for the woman, about 31 years of age, who collected the money from the Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich.

The Swiss officials did not identify the woman. But Time magazine said she gave her name to the bank as Helga R. Hughes. The McGraw-Hill checks were made out to H.R. Hughes.

The warrant was issued after McGraw-Hill filed a criminal complaint alleging fraud last Thursday with the Zurich district attorney.

The woman was described as dark-haired, with a lean face, about 5 feet 3 inches tall, wearing a midi-dress and speaking broken German. Earlier reports of the mystery woman said she was a blonde.

She reportedly pocketed 2.6 million Swiss francs after endorsing the checks "H.R. Hughes," in a handwriting that

closely resembled that of the industrialist, according to photostats.

A spokesman for the Swiss Credit Bank said the woman presented a passport when she opened her account at the bank.

"Evidently the bank clerk could not know whether the passport was forged or not," he said.

The district attorney's office meanwhile called off a news conference this morning on the case. But it did confirm that the Zurich police had alerted Interpol, the international police organization.

"As far as our bank is concerned, everything was handled correctly," the Swiss Credit Bank official said. "It was a most refined case of fraud, so refined, in fact, that clerks could not detect it."

The criminal complaint and the ensuing investigation automatically set aside the stringent bank secrecy rules observed in Switzerland. Under Swiss law, bank secrecy normally protects all clients, whether they have a numbered account or one by name. Bank officials violating the law face possible fines or jail terms. But the rules do not

apply in criminal investigations.

The search for the mystery woman was the latest development in the tangled Howard Hughes autobiography controversy, which involves McGraw-Hill, Life magazine and author Clifford Irving. Irving claims to have compiled the autobiography from interviews with Hughes.

His book has been challenged in court as a hoax and its publication suspended by McGraw-Hill and Life pending clarifications.

(See Page 27, Sec. 2, Col. 8)



**HUGHES DOUBLE:** On the left is a 1935 picture of Howard Hughes. On the right is a 1954 photo of Brucks Randell, a bit actor, who according to Gerald C. Chouinard (former Hughes security man) was hired in 1957-58 to pose as Hughes. This was done in order to throw newsmen and process servers off of Hughes trail, Chouinard said. (AP Wirephoto)

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## Nixon Says Deficit Spending To Help Speed Recovery

By STERLING F. GREEN  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon handed Congress today a \$246.3-billion budget for fiscal 1973 written in deep red ink. He announced two huge deficits—\$30.8 billion this fiscal year and \$25.5 billion next—and said they will help speed up the nation's economic recovery.

His budget message asked neither for further tax cuts to stimulate the slack economy nor for tax increases to meet the climbing costs of government, although his deficits are the two largest since World War II.

"Deficit spending at this time, like temporary wage and price controls, is strong but necessary medicine," Nixon said. Yet his message slapped repeatedly at the Democratic-controlled Congress for spending more than he had asked.

Revenues will rise "as the new prosperity takes hold," Nixon promised. This trend makes possible the smaller deficit for fiscal 1973, starting next July 1, he said, and "brings us strongly forward toward our goal of a balanced budget in a time of full employment."

In asking \$76.5 billion for defense, Nixon scheduled the first sizable increase in new weapons-system spending in years, even while "we move to zero draft calls."

He asked \$3.191 billion for space, a bit more than this year but aimed at less lofty exploration goals. The money would launch work on the reusable space shuttle but cancel the announced "Grand Tour" of

outer planets.

And the President unveiled, as a basic turn in national strategy, a government-sparked drive to speed technological progress, to cut

costs, increase productivity and restore competitive leadership to American industry.

The budget accordingly calls for a many-sided program to stimulate research and

development by private firms, universities and federal agencies with tax incentives, grants, subsidies and other incentives. Many of the incentive plans are experimental

and none was specified in detail, but Nixon earmarked \$16.48 billion as the government's total 1973 spending on research and development compared with this year's \$15.779 billion.

"This year we shall have the agency which sent men to the moon and back begin to assist the Department of Transportation in finding better ways to send people downtown and back," Nixon said.

Another shift in national priorities was emphasized: For the first time, the Department of Defense will not have the biggest budget. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, with scheduled outlays of \$78.95 billion, will top the Pentagon's spending by billions, mostly because of rising Social Security payments.

Nixon made a renewed request for \$350 million in startup funds for his planned welfare reforms and family-assistance payments, which he called "workfare" throughout the message. He put revenue shari-

Other budget stories on pages 15, 17 and 28.

ing down for \$2.25 billion in what remains of fiscal 1972 and \$5.3 billion in fiscal 1973. Congress is most unlikely to give him any of these sums in this session.

Nixon assumed there will be a strong upward thrust of production, income and profits in 1973 to achieve his projected \$23-billion increase in tax revenues from this fiscal year to the next.

Unlike his overoptimistic estimates of a year ago, however, the White House projections this time are generally in line with the expectations of a majority of professional economists.

They call for a \$9-billion increase in national output, to a 1972 total of \$1.145 trillion. Corporate profits will climb from \$85 billion in calendar 1971 to \$99 billion in 1972, the budget-makers predict; the gain would be 16.5 per cent.

The message had some political flavor. It scolded Congress for voting more money than Nixon asked. It advised taxpayers they are saving \$22 billion in income taxes this year because of tax cuts since he took office. And it repeatedly rebuked Congress for inaction in dealing with Nixon pro-

grams.

Nixon recalled his long-gone plan to direct more aid funds to students from lower-income families, adding:

"I am ready to sign that legislation. But there it sits, in Congress, while thousands of young people miss their chance."

The message was studded with demands for frugality in spending and for adherence to a "full-employment balance" in budget-making. The full-employment-budget concept, adopted by Nixon last year, holds that a budget deficit is not inflationary if total spending is held below the amount of tax revenues the economy would generate if it were running at "full employment"—that is, with only about 4 per cent

(See Page 15, Sec. 1, Col. 8)

## Brickley To Hold Property Tax Cut Discussions Here



CHARLES F. JOSEPH

### Joseph On Labor Board

Benton Harbor Mayor Charles F. Joseph has been appointed by Michigan Lt. Gov. James H. Brickley to head newly-formed Ancillary Manpower Planning board, charged with coordinating and planning all manpower program activities in Berrien, Cass and Van Buren counties.

The board replaces the former CAMPS (Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System) that was comprised mainly of agency representatives. The new board is to include representatives of agencies, elective officials, persons from business and industry and citizens, particularly the poor who would benefit from the board's programs. The new board locally is one of 13 regional boards in the state. They comprise the local basis for the receipt of federal manpower project money.

Brickley's office said Joseph is to appoint members of his board under state guidelines. Although serving the tri-county region, the local board is termed the Benton Harbor-St. Joseph Ancillary Manpower Planning board.

the fourth is set for next Wednesday.

"We need to have a full exchange of views and complete information on this important issue," the Lieutenant Governor said. "Education is perhaps the single most vital subject we face today and events are occurring now which indicate we have an unprecedented opportunity to bring significant change."

The Governor's program, which centers on a proposed change in Michigan's Constitution, would reduce property taxes for school operating purposes, shifting financial support for schools to an income tax.

Previous sessions have been held in Grand Rapids, Marquette and Mt. Pleasant, while

### How To Save On Gas Bill

Michigan Gas Utilities Co. complained to Berrien sheriff's officers Friday about the alleged theft over the past three weeks of an undetermined amount of natural gas.

The company stated that the theft occurred by hooking up without permission a gas line to a house in Benton township. No arrest has been made pending further investigation.

### Prize Winner Is Arrested

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Physician Willard F. Libby has been booked for investigation of drunk driving following an automobile accident that injured three persons, including his wife, police say.

The 63-year-old Libby, who won the 1960 Nobel Prize in physics, was released on \$1,250 bond after the incident Saturday night.

"Plainly put," the lieutenant governor said, "the rule being adopted by the courts is that the level of spending for a child's education may not be a reflection of simply the district in which he lives, but should instead be related to the wealth of the entire state. "Many important decisions are being made regarding education throughout this nation and this state," he said. "It is vitally important that as many people as possible in Michigan understand the issues. I am trying through these public meetings to personally bring those issues to the people."

## Your Share Of National Debt \$1,768

WASHINGTON (AP) — If you're toting up your financial liabilities, you might consider adding \$1,768.

That's your individual share of \$371.3 billion, the estimated federal debt by the end of fiscal

# THE HERALD-PRESS

## Editorial Page

W. J. Banyon, Editor and Publisher  
Bert Lindenfeld, Managing Editor

# Legislature Ruining Michigan's Highway System

Last year, against the advice and pleas from the State Police, the State Highway Department, the Governor, the Attorney General, automobile clubs and others knowledgeable in highway safety, the Michigan Legislature enacted one bill and set the stage for another to accomplish the opposite result.

The first bill, grudgingly signed by Governor Milliken rather than risk having his veto overridden, opened the roads to transporting monster trailers hauling modular houses and mobile homes.

The second bill, passed this week in the State Senate, is a billboard control measure which the Attorney General, a Democrat, and an aide to Milliken, a Republican, bipartisally concur is no control whatever.

The legislature adopted the monster trailer bill, expanding the permissible width from 10 to 14 feet for the cargo, for the asserted purpose of keeping Michigan's modular housing and mobile home industry competitive with other states, particularly Indiana.

It accepted the argument that if production centers such as Alma could not ship out the wider units, then Elkhart and other outstate communities would take the market from Michigan, thereby accentuating the state's unemployment rate, reducing tax bearing revenue for Michigan and some localities, etc., etc., etc.

Opponents of the measure managed to insert a degree of safety into the bill.

The monster trailers have to be permitted by the Highway Department and the State Police as to routes and travel time.

A study released Saturday by the Highway Department substantiates earlier complaints that a 14-foot wide cargo traversing lanes 10 to 12 feet wide is another sample of trying to pour a gallon of water into a three-quart pail.

For the three months ending December 1st, the Department has clocked 22 accidents on the monsters including four rear-end collisions, five sideswipes and six turning mishaps.

A monster trailer taking a 90-degree turn (full right or left) on a two-lane road pre-exempts the entire traffic scene until clearing the intersection.

The unpaved shoulders on some routes, principally the two-lane roads, have to carry a load for which they never were designed, if other motorists are not to be pushed completely out of the picture. The Department estimates it will require \$50,000 a mile to strengthen and pave the shoulders if this has to be a solution to punishing damage.

The billboard control proposal, in its

own way, is an equal in parliamentary deviousness.

Last year the Attorney General called on the legislature to adopt a control measure following standards set by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

These standards impose maximum limits on size, spacing and lighting.

Two purposes are behind the limitations.

One is aesthetics or eye clutter which garden clubs and other beautification groups urged decades before the words, environment and ecology, were more than spelling bee hurdles.

The other is the safety factor in signs drawing the driver's eye from which it should be focused, namely, on the road.

There was and still is a third and very practical reason for Michigan adopting the standards. If we don't, Washington will keep an annual \$20 million in matching funds which the Highway Department's hard pressed budget can ill afford to lose for construction and maintenance purposes.

The House voted for the standards. They stalled in the Senate.

Last week the Senate passed, on a 20-11 vote, a compromise which the upper house says should satisfy all concerned.

It grandfathered in all billboards which do not meet spacing and lighting standards.

It expands the strip zone area outside cities and villages from one to two miles.

It forbids cities to adopt zoning ordinances stiffer than the state's rules.

Large sizes are continued and the provisions to enforce the compromise are raised above the low level enforcement weapon now on the books.

The compromise's sponsor spoke glowingly of it to newsmen as pulling down half of the billboards now standing.

The Attorney General and the Governor's press secretary said they will return jointly to the House this week in an effort to rectify this horse play.

While not indicating the same step at this time for the monster trailer, Milliken in signing the bill six months ago commented that it is on probation. Presumably if the evidence compiled thus far by the Highway Department continues to mount, the Governor will ask the legislature to correct its earlier mistake.

Michigan has always taken pride in pioneering a top notch road program.

If, however, our legislature tinkers with it on short range, special interest gimmicks, we shall soon return to the horse and buggy days.

**The Way Of Sanity**

Mental illness is a disease, much of which can be conquered. The dread scourge of smallpox, the terror of diphtheria and infantile paralysis, and many another ailment once mentioned in hushed voices have been brought under control.

The same methods have barely begun to be used against mental illness. Given time, they will work.

The fights against other terrible scourges would never have succeeded without campaigns of public education. People had to contribute to research, and they first had to be convinced of the need. When promising treatments were found, the public had to be convinced to accept them. A long, hard-fought battle against compulsory vaccination, for instance, preceded the control of smallpox.

The battle against mental illness is

still in the stage of public education. Progress against mental illness is slow because public backing is still inadequate. Yet mental illness hits more people than poliomyelitis ever did, and its effects may produce greater human tragedy.

People do not like to look at such problems, or talk about them, or think about them. A conspiracy of silence handicapped early efforts to fight tuberculosis, smallpox, venereal disease, leprosy, epilepsy and cerebral palsy; to name only a few. The lot of victims was often made worse by unconscious but cruel slanders.

So with mental illness. The subject is not pleasant. People would rather not know about it. They fondly imagine that they, personally, are immune. The facts and figures prove differently.

If the scientific knowledge now available about mental illness were effectively applied, many of the cases which are doomed to become incurable could be restored to health, but it takes money to apply it. If more were spent on research, as was done with polio, faster progress could be made.

The nation is spending money now, literally by the billions, to deal with the effects of mental illness which might have been prevented or cured.

When people understand how serious is the problem and how great is the need, more money will be spent to prevent those effects and less to pay the damages later on.

The earth's entire atmosphere weighs 5,700,000,000,000 tons, just about one millionth the weight of the earth itself.

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# One Man Band



# Bruce Biossat

## Harold Stassen Among Missing



WASHINGTON (NEA) — The campaign is young, but I miss Harold Stassen already. Evidently he isn't going to run this time.

Nobody in history ever tried so often and so long for the presidency (not to mention lesser spots). Nobody ever endured such crushing adversity while trying. Nobody ever uttered such brave words in adversity.

Beginning with 1944, Stassen put his name in the Republican presidential lists five out of seven times, caused a special little stir in a sixth race, ran twice for governor of Pennsylvania and once for mayor of Philadelphia.

He never won anything in all this time. In fact, the last political victory he recorded was in 1942, when he gained reelection as a governor of Minnesota.

In 1948 he made a serious bid for the presidential nomination, only to lose out in the closing weeks to New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Somehow, Stassen was never the same again.

He could not forget his close brush with history. He kept trying and trying, up to and including 1968. That year he had a nice little headquarters in Milwaukee, and ran up 28,531 votes in the Wisconsin primary. But there wasn't much else — 2,638 in Nebraska and 57 write-ins in Pennsylvania.

When the Republicans convened in Miami Beach, nephew J. Robert Stassen put up his aging uncle's name. On the one and only ballot, Stassen got two votes, his nephew and another in Ohio.

Famed election chronicler Theodore White left him out of his 1968 index.

Yet, along the way, Harold Stassen's spirit never flagged.

In 1952, with all eyes on the intense Eisenhower-Taft race, Stassen took calmly his relegation to the also-rans:

"People say this is, for me, a failure. I regard it as a success. I never regard any one election, any one campaign, as the crucial one."

Stassen didn't challenge President Eisenhower's second term bid in 1956, but he did try to unseat Vice President Nixon. That didn't work, either, but Stassen stayed buoyant:

"I don't feel this ends my career. I've had decisive defeats, but never bitter ones."

Nevertheless, for a while thereafter he set his sights lower. Resident then in Philadelphia after duty in Ike's administration, he sought the GOP gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania. He lost to a pretzelmaker named Arthur McGonigle, but struck a cheerful chord:

"I'll go right on working for the Republican party so long as God gives me breath."

# GLANCING BACKWARDS

## NEW OWNER OF MARKET

OF 1 YEAR AGO

Gene Mantei, a native of St. Joseph and for 20 years manager of Schneek's Super market, has taken over the former Jim's market in Sawyer, now called "Gene's" market.

Mantei said he plans to

rearrange the store and to purchase new display cases starting next week. The store's week-long grand opening celebration concludes today. Joining Mantei in the store are two sons and a daughter. He said that he plans no change in the store's regular employees, with Roger Simpson continuing as manager of the meat department.

At the nearest point, New Guinea is only 100 miles across the Torre strait from Cape York, northern most tip of Australia.

## LIVING COSTS 40 YEARS AGO

Living last year was cheaper by nearly ten percent, for the country as a whole, than it was in 1930, according to report from Washington. Every item in the cost of living tumbled down, even rents.

## ON TRIP 50 YEARS AGO

Charles Miller of Lake boulevard has gone to Alma to visit the Republic truck factory.

## STAG PARTY 60 YEARS AGO

Mrs. William Burrows, Mrs. Helen Crandall and Miss Delia Kull were hostesses at a "stag party" in the home of Mrs. Fred Lessing. All wore masculine attire and Mrs. Lessing won a prize for the best outfit.

## U.S. SUPPLY ROUTE CUT BY NEW SWEEP 30 YEARS AGO

Japan's march of conquest struck directly toward Australia today as sea-borne Japanese troops landed in New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and probably New Britain, in a sweep jeopardizing not only the land "down under" but also United States routes to the Pacific war zone.

## RECEPTION 80 YEARS AGO

Mesdames Gilbert Hutchinson and Harry Stone received their lady friends on Niles avenue. Mrs. W. L. Connor and Mrs. E. P. Gallagher, sisters of Mrs. Stone, in whose honor the reception was given, have returned to their home in Chicago.

## THE FAMILY LAWYER

### Doting Parents

Ethel, hesitant about marrying Fred, decided to put a blunt question to his mother and father.

"I love your son," she said, "but I have doubts about his health. Tell me frankly, is he well?"

They assured her that he was in perfect health. But, as they well knew, Fred was suffering from both tuberculosis and drug addiction. Ethel found out the truth shortly after the marriage and promptly got an annulment.

But she did not stop there. She followed up with a damage suit against Fred's parents. The court decided this too was outside the parental privilege and ordered the mother to pay damages.

At the trial, the parents claimed they could not be expected to make unpleasant disclosures about their own child. Nevertheless, the court held them liable. The judge said their deceit was too deliberate and too important to be excused.

This is an unusual case. But it illustrates that doting parents do not have an unlimited right to favor their child at someone else's expense.

A comparable situation arises when parents are accused of unfairly pushing a marriage but of unfairly breaking one up. For example:

A mother was sued by her daughter-in-law for alienation of her son's affections. It

was ruled that the law does not

apply in this case.

Of course, the law does give parents a considerable amount of freedom to speak their mind. In another case, a youthful husband who was having marital difficulties went to his father for man-to-man talk. The father urged him to get a divorce, and he did.

Could the father be held liable by the divorced wife for alienation of affections? A court said he not, because his interference was within the reasonable limits of a parent's role. As one judge put it:

"Times of stress naturally bring parent and child together for counsel and advice. This, the law does not condemn."

## Veep Picked Out Of Hat



WASHINGTON — Richard Nixon picked Spiro Agnew out of a hat — and although the country had no say-so about his selection, it was stuck with Agnew for four years.

John Kennedy tapped Lyndon Johnson mostly because his father warned him it was the only way to carry Texas — and almost everybody who had fought for Kennedy in the primaries fainted.

Why should Presidential nominees have unlimited and arbitrary power to select the man who will be only a heartbeat away from the Presidency?

In this century, one out of every three Presidents has come to the White House from the Vice Presidency. Of the last ten candidates for Vice President, Republican or Democrat, eight have subsequently either been President or candidates for President. The duties of the office have been gradually expanded; Vice President Agnew, for instance, may not be clued in on foreign policy, but he plays a crucial domestic political role for the White House.

The pace of political reform has quickened since the disastrous 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago, which scared the Establishment out of its socks.

Congress is on the verge of passing badly needed campaign-financing reform and has even dawdled with the idea of extending the Presidential term to six years, in

order to give the President a waste of time because the Presidential nominee and his advisers always hand-pick the running mate for reasons purely of their own, such as balancing the ticket geographically or theologically.



"There must be some mistake. My schedule indicates that I am to be meeting with a spokesman of the 'Nipon Society'—not the 'Rip-OFF Society'!"



# THE HERALD-PRESS

ST. JOSEPH, MICH., MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1972



**INSTALL SIGN:** Highway markers designating the new Phoenix road exit on Interstate 196 near South Haven have been installed. The Phoenix interchange was opened last November as part of the new business loop 196 project through South Haven. Temporary markers had been installed because of a strike by the sign supplier. (Dorothea Logan photo)

## Scientists Find Possible Cause Of Schizophrenia

DETROIT (AP) — A research team at Detroit's Lafayette Clinic has found what it believes could be the cause and possible treatment for schizophrenia, the illness responsible for half of all commitments to mental hospitals.

But the team said it would take at least five years and \$5 million before the treatment—if proven effective—would be available to the public.

The team said it has confirmed the suspicion held by some scientists that schizophrenia—which somewhat resembles an LSD trip—is, in fact, caused by the enormous production of a chemical cousin of LSD in the victim's body.

Biochemist Charles Frohman and Dr. Edward Domino, visiting professor from the University of Michigan, have isolated a malfunctioning protein which they say may turn the schizophrenic's body into a "walking hallucinogenic factory."

According to the Lafayette

team, a protein identified about 15 years ago produces a minute quantity of DMT, a chemical cousin of LSD, as it aids in the production of serotonin, a substance that regulates the level of a person's alertness.

An enzyme in the brain of normal people acts on the protein to prevent excess DMT from being produced. But in schizophrenics, that control enzyme—called a control factor—may be missing, and the protein proceeds to produce vast quantities of DMT, causing the behavior identified as schizophrenia: delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, bizarre speech.

Frohman said he thought the illness could be corrected by giving schizophrenics the control factor, while Domino believes the body could be induced not to make the DMT at all. In either case, however, the production of DMT would be halted, and the victim would be returned to normal.

A treatment for schizophrenia, which affects about three million Americans, would save the nation an estimated \$14 billion a year in treatment costs and lost productivity, Frohman said.

Frohman also said he believed his discovery could be reconciled with those scientists who maintain that schizophrenia is a personality disorder arising from environmental factors and thus, not treatable by chemical means.

He said environmental factors may trigger the chemical reaction leading to schizophrenia, although he admitted that chemical treatment may be applicable only to certain kinds of schizophrenia.



**LAWRENCE ASSESSOR:** Gabriel Reinertson has assumed duties as Lawrence village assessor. A former village councilman and mayor, Reinertson was appointed to fill the uncompleted term of Len Bowen, which runs until March. Reinertson has filed a petition of candidacy for the office in the March 13 election. (George Swift photo)

## Burglary A Failure

SISTER LAKES — An attempt to break open a safe at a tavern here over the weekend was unsuccessful, according to the Van Buren county sheriff's department.

Deputies reported that entry to Abe's Glass Tap tavern was made sometime between 10 p.m. Sunday and 4:50 a.m. today.

A 500 to 600 pound safe in the tavern was tipped over and the dial knocked off, deputies said, but the safe was not opened.

Consumers is seeking permission to increase its generating ability from 20 to 60 per cent of its 700,000 kilowatt capacity. The \$125 million plant reached its 20 per cent generating ceiling earlier this month.

The AEC board, which has been hearing licensing evidence on the Palisades plant since June, 1970, will consider environmental evidence when it reconvenes Tuesday.

By LARRY KURTZ  
Associated Press Writer

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—The Commission on Legislative Apportionment meets Friday to disagree formally on new boundary plans for state House and Senate districts.

That will leave the final decision with the state Supreme Court. The high court had to settle things last time, too.

Commissioners still could extend their self-imposed deadline and try to reach agreement, but both sides made it clear late last week they saw little chance of compromise. Each blamed the other.

Revelation of the apparently unsurmountable impasse came out of the blue after last Friday's 25-minute meeting. It was a typical session: Republicans and Democrats smiling and wisecracking with each other, exchanging plans across the table but never discussing them. Sweetness and light.

Observers expected the give-and-take to start as the deadline drew near. Instead, Democratic co-chairman A. Robert Kleiner simply confided after the meeting that an agreement was unlikely.

He said Democrats asked Republicans to suggest improvements in Democratic plans, but

that the GOP commissioners refused. Republicans called a news conference and charged that Democrats would consider

only Democratic plans. They also said political considerations were legitimate discussion points. And they laughed when

told that Kleiner claimed not to be aware of political implications of Democratic plans.

Republicans say the GOP plans favor Republicans and that Democratic plans favor Democrats.

Each side says it sees no hope of compromise unless the other changes its mind. Neither indicates any willingness to change. It has been suggested that Democrats are in the driver's seat if the issue goes to the high court, because the supreme judicial body is laden with Democratic backgrounds.

Back in 1964, when the initial apportionment commission deadlocked, the high court chose a Democratic plan.

Republican Ralph Huhtala, like Kleiner a member of the first apportionment commission as well as the current one, said a "hard look" should be taken at the commission setup. Perhaps, he said, a ninth member should be added—or perhaps a judge.

Each will be able to provide the state Supreme Court with plenty of reasons why its plan is better than the other's.

Commissioners, individually or jointly, will submit plans to the court. The court will choose from among them.

Paul Goebel Sr., Republican co-chairman, said the system wasn't working but that he couldn't think of an improvement.

People on both sides of the political fence have suggested that the commission structure is tough to work with as a result of the one-man, one-vote rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court. When it was originally set up, the commission had a number of constitutional guidelines. Much of these were washed out by the court decisions, leaving a system under which four Republican and four Democratic appointees try to agree with only limited direction.

Each will be able to provide the state Supreme Court with plenty of reasons why its plan is better than the other's.

Commissioners, individually or jointly, will submit plans to the court. The court will choose from among them.

## Apportionment Commission Impasse Unsurmountable

### Remap Job Up To Supreme Court



**PRESENTS DONATION:** Clinton Buskirk, Lawrence fire chief, receives a \$1,000 check from Mrs. Charles Moses, president of the Fireflies, the fire department auxiliary. The donation is to be used for utilities in the kitchen of the new fire station, approved by Lawrence voters in a special election in November. Buskirk accepted the donation Saturday night at an appreciation dinner hosted by the firemen for the group. (Sheldrake photo)

## Palisades Hearing Reopens

SOUTH HAVEN — An Atomic Energy commission licensing board will reconvene in Kalamazoo Tuesday to consider whether to allow Consumers Power company to increase its generating capacity at the Palisades Nuclear plant in Covert township.

The AEC hearing will begin at 9:30 a.m. in the auditorium of the Kalamazoo public library.

Consumers is seeking permission to increase its generating ability from 20 to 60 per cent of its 700,000 kilowatt capacity. The \$125 million plant reached its 20 per cent generating ceiling earlier this month.

Mackety, a Potowatamie, was appointed to the post last year after the commission asked for the resignation of its former director, Herman Cameron, a Chippewa, of Sault Ste. Marie.

Commissioner William LeBlanc of Perry said Saturday in introducing the motion calling on Mackety to resign that he lacked the leadership to handle the \$10,500 a year post.

Mackety was unavailable for comment.

The commission named a three-man committee to find a replacement by April 1; the effective date of Mackety's resignation.

The commission named Mrs. Ann Green of Grand Rapids as

associate director. Its budget, fixed at \$60,000 this fiscal year, will be upped \$5,000 next year to increase the pay of its staff and promote improvements in Indian life in the state, commissioners said.

LeBlanc was named health coordinator with the task of developing programs for the state's 17,500 Indians and helping existing Indian groups in community health programs.

The commission praised a recent decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court which they said affirmed the hunting and fishing rights of Indians in that state.

However, the commission said, it disagreed with the Wisconsin court's ruling that the Indians must use bone hooks in fishing and bows and arrows to hunt as their ancestors did at the time of the signing of the treaties. "What they are saying is that Indians have no right to progress," said LeBlanc.

He added, "If they want to get a public license, they could do so only if the quota in their town is not already filled. State law allocates one bar license per 1,500 residents and we have always included college students in that count."

Rosendale said his figures

## New Law Leaves Campus Tavern Issue Unanswered

From Associated Press

Michigan's colleges and the State Liquor Control Commission (LCC) are wrestling with the problem of how to satisfy the thirst of the 18-year-old student drinkers who recently got drinking rights under a new state law.

The LCC said it had received inquiries from six state colleges about the possibilities of liquor licenses either on campus or close to it.

They included Michigan State, Macomb County Community College, Ferris State, Eastern Michigan, Central Michigan and Lake Superior College.

State officials have estimated that the new law, which gave 18-year-olds the vote, drinking rights and other adult privileges, would affect about 500,000 students in the 18-to-20 year old class who prior to Jan. 1 had not been able to drink legally in the state.

One official cited the example of Mount Pleasant which had 20,000 citizens and 14 bars as of Dec. 31.

The city added 10,000 new potential drinkers Jan. 1 but the total still stands at 14.

"The whole thing is ridiculous," complained one CMU faculty member.

"Wednesday night I thought I would take my wife downtown to a quiet little bar on the outskirts of town. When I got there, there was a line of about 200 students waiting to get in. My wife and I went home and opened a bottle of Scotch instead," he said.

"They're not going to get away with this," he said.

"It's a bad idea," he said.